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the wood is found. In most cases the wood may be cut with a saw; it softens readily in water, and sections may be cut in the usual manner with as much facility as if taken from an existing tree. In many cases, also, the grain and bark are recognizable, while the interior structure is preserved with great perfection.

P.

Polish Palæozoics, by Gürich.¹ — The district described in this memoir is in Southern Poland, mainly in the country between and around Kielce and Opatów. This region has been subjected to considerable oscillation, and the rocks are folded and faulted to a marked degree. The geological section extends from the Cambrian to the top of the Devonian, and the strata reach their greatest development in the Devonian. The Cambrian is represented by a single member, the Silurian by four members, and the Devonian by twenty. The Devonian fauna is especially rich, and represents, together with others, the typical zones of *Rhynchonella caboides*, *Stringocephalus burtoni*, and *Goniatites intumescens*, so characteristic of certain faunas and horizons in other parts of the world.

The new genera described comprise Plagiopora, a tabulate coral; Ceratophyllum and Hexagonum, cyathophylloid corals; Spirillopora, a bryozoan; and four genera of ostracoda, Antitomis, Trigonocaris, Polyzygia, and Poliniella.

Interesting studies are made on the amount of crustal oscillation, and the nature of the sediments, whether shore, near shore, off shore, or deep sea. These observations are plotted in curves, on tables of the geological succession for various localities.

C. E. B.

¹ Das Palæozoicum Polnischen Mittelgebirge, von Dr. Georg Gürich. *Transactions of the Imperial Mineralogical Society of Russia*, vol. xxx, 1896.